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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 139¾.

CITY ITEMS.

Home Again.

C. Hanson Love, of the firm of C Hanson Love & Brother, has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, and they are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of Dry Goods in the city. We have all the scarce and desirable goods now in demand, and will sell them very low, indeed, for cash. The attention of merchants visiting the city is invited to our stock, as well as retail buyers. A large portion of our stock was purchased before the late advance, and will be sold lower than you have seen them since the war commenced. Call and see us, but remember we are now on the north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Burchfield. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

A sure remedy for the worst cases of acute or chronic Diarrhoea and Dysentery, is Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture—thousands have been cured by it—our Government uses it in the hospitals. It has cured many of our soldiers after all other means failed, in fact we have enough proof of the efficacy of this valuable preparation of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, to advise every one of our readers to get a bottle and have it in readiness, and to those who suffer try it directly. Sold by Druggists every where. Ask for Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

All of Dr. Strickland's Medicines

Are sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Black Silks.

The cheapest and best assorted stock in the city just opened at our new place of business, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. M. Burchfield. C. Hanson Love & Bro., on the corner, next door to our former place of business.

Summer Dress Goods

Closing out at a great sacrifice, at our new place of business, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, next door to our former place of business. C. Hanson Love & Bro., on the corner.

If Housekeepers

will but give trial to Prof. Morris' Azumea the "Premium Baking Powder," they will never be without it in the house. Sold by all grocers.

Stone Pipe Heads,

And Cane Pipe Stems, Matches, Iron City and Parlor Matches, sold wholesale at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, No. 240 Liberty street.

Fruit Wax,

Of the best quality, sold at the lowest price, at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 81 Market street.

Pure Whisky, Brandy and Wine,

At Fulton's.

THE ADVANTAGE OF A GOOD NAME.—The thief who stole HORACE GREELY'S watch, a few days ago, returned it to him the next morning, with his regrets, and saying he would scorn to steal the watch of so contemptible a man. There was appreciation for you.

HOW THE SOUTHERNERS BEHAVE.

Encouraging Reports—Going to be Good Citizens in Earnest—The Future Contemplated.

We have given considerable not calculated to create great expectations from the spirit of the Southern people on the work of restoration and harmony. That these are the two sides to the case, is apparent from the following extract from a late letter:

At Burkesville Junction we took on an additional cargo of released prisoners, who had been brought there from City Point, via the South Side Railroad. They have been coming in for three to four hundred of them, enough to fill all the vacant space in a number of freight cars, and cover their tops as thickly as they could crowd together. The majority of them appeared to be in very fair physical condition, and showed no signs of harsh treatment or scant rations. Nor had Uncle Sam removed his care over them in starting them homeward, for their haversacks were well filled with provisions to last them through their journey.

It is a satisfactory sight to see these men making their way to their homes and friends to exchange the weary days of death and destruction, in which they were so long engaged, for the benefi cent pursuits of productive industry. Heaven knows their labors are needed to restore the wasted country to its former prosperity, and provide their suffering families with the comforts of life. Many of them, poor fellows, have no homes to go to. War has devastated their fields and desolated their hearthstones. A chimney, standing amid a heap of blackened ruins, is all that the returning soldier will find to mark the spot where once they dwelt in happiness and plenty. By them, the bitterest fruits of rebellion are yet to be tasted. One man said to me, "I'm going to my family if I can find them. Home, I suppose I have none; for I lived right in the track of Sherman's march through South Carolina, and I have not heard anything of my family since he passed through. Reckon, though, I'll find them in a suffering condition." As we rode on I listened with considerable interest to their conversation on the future, and the sentiments they expressed with reference to their intentions as citizens. Nearly all the occupants of the car I sat in were men of this class, and for the purpose of hearing them converse freely I gave them no intimation that I was from the North. They seemed to regard their prospects in no very cheerful light but (except the contumacious individual mentioned in the first paragraph) I heard none of that sour and sullen intentions than that of a quiet acquiescence in the result of the war, and returning to their duties as peaceable citizens. A number of them took out their copies of the oath of allegiance, or certificates of having taken it, and read them over, some of them appearing to prize them as documents of great value, and all speaking of them in a way to indicate that they regarded them as sacred and obligatory.

Another good omen was that the fire-eaters who inaugurated rebellion, came in for their heartiest curses and maledictions. It is to be hoped that when they reach their homes they will not forget that those men were the authors of all their troubles, and consign them to a pelitied grave so that resurrection from which is impossible. There are many of these rabid secders who were men of great influence in their own districts, but were not prominent enough to be known to the government at Washington. It is to be hoped that these returning soldiers, who know them and have been their dupes will now mark them, and take care that they receive their just deserts, and I am inclined to think that in many cases it will be so.

One Way to Punish Jeff Davis.

A novel suggestion is made by the New York correspondent of the London *Spectator*, thus:

'Mr. Davis must be condemned to death, but were I President Johnson, I would neither pardon him nor send him into exile, nor allow him to be hanged. If he were pardoned on condition of exile, he would merely lead a comfortable, perhaps a luxurious life in Europe, receiving much attention and sympathy. He must be conspicuously punished, and yet not made a martyr either by his imprisonment or his death. Therefore, upon his condemnation I would reprieve his sentence indefinitely, on condition that he gave his parole never to leave the country, and to report himself once a month to the judicial or military officer of the republic nearest to his place of residence, and once a year to the President at Washington. From any position of public trust he is of course cut off. If necessary he should be comfortably supported at the expense of the nation. His only punishment should be that of owing his life to the clemency of the government he sought to destroy, and the becoming humiliation of publicly acknowledging its authority once a month while he lived. And such an example would be more instructive than a hanging. Thus would I do with the chief civil and military leaders of the rebellion."

THE CONDITION OF THE COLORED RESIDENTS OF NEWBERN.—Rev. Horace James has been investigating the condition of the male colored residents of Newbern. He questioned them as to their incomes in 1865, with the following result: Three hundred and five persons, nearly all males, made returns in response to my request, reporting a gross amount of one hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars ($151,562.) The number reporting from $500 to 1,000 income was 110; upward of $1,000 income was 18; upward of $2,000 income was 4; upward of $3,000 income was 2. The largest income reported was $3,150. This was derived from the turpentine business, as indeed were most of the larger incomes reported, which varied from $900 to more than $3,000. The average of all the income reported to $496 92—a little short of $500.

One hundred citizens of Painesville, have addressed a letter to Captain Geo. E. Paine, of that place, asking him to be a candidate for the office of Senator from that District—Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula. Captain Paine has consented to be such a candidate.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1865. NO. 256.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Payment of Government Creditors.

The Western Regiments Dischargad.

Pardons Granted by the President.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1865.—General Wright, commanding the Provisional Corps, has been directed by the Secretary of War to have

Mustered out of the Service

Immediately, all the remaining volunteer troops in his command. Similar instructions have been issued to General Logan, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, and to General Park of the 9th corps.

Fifty dollars were offered yesterday by a

Relic Hunter

For less than an inch of the rope by which Mrs. Surratt was hung. The offer was refused.

On and after to-day in the

Payment of Government Creditors.

Only twenty-five per cent. in Greenbacks, instead of forty per cent., as heretofore, will be paid by the Treasury on checks issued by disbursing officers, in payment of Government creditors.

Western Regiments Discharged.

The following Western Regiments belonging to Gen Schofield's Corps have been mustered out of the service, and are now on their way to their respective States. The 9th, and 10th Ohio cavalry, 18th, 180th, 181st and 183d Ohio infantry —65th Illinois, 8th Minn., 20th and 140th Indiana —9th Michigan cavalry, 12th, 16th, 26th, Ky. infantry, and 2d, 3d, and 5th Ky. cavalry. The 5th Ohio and 8th Indiana cavalry will be retained in the service until the termination of the period of their enlistment.

Seventy-two Pardons were Granted

To-day to South Carolina and Virginia rebels.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold

Returned this morning from his Western visit, and resumed the duties of his position, as sixth Auditor. During his absence the duties of the office have been discharged by the able and gentlemanly Chief Clerk, Mr. J. M. McGrew of Ohio.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Freedmen going to Labor.

NEW ORLEANS, June.—Files of New Orleans papers to the 6th and 4th insts. contain the following items:

It is said that the late rebel portion of the Cherokee Indians in Northwestern Texas are in great destitution and near starvation. Their chief, Standwatia, who held a commission of Brigadier General in the rebel army, has issued an appeal to the people of Texas for assistance.

Up to the 1st of July, 11,482 bales of cotton had been burned at Mobile.

The first railroad train from Mobile to Montgomery since the close of the war, left on the first inst.

Advices from Shreveport say that the troops are looking well. The freedmen, women and children were still flocking into town, and many were engaging themselves to the planters.

Cotton is arriving there slowly by speculators. The river was rising fast, with a prospect opening navigation for a month. Seventeen steamboat had arrived in a week with full freights.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

Their Operations Suspended Until July 1st 1870.

NEW YORK, July 11.—George B. Bickley, President of the Knights of the Golden Circle, has issued an executive general order, dated in his place of confinement, Fort Warren, the 24th, which he suspends the labors of the several departments of the Golden Circle until July 1st, 1870, when the provisions of the Order will probable in Washington, with open doors, and afterwards proceed to lay the corner-stone of the Saxon University. All the members of the Military Department are directed from this date allegiance to the order, and from all obligations of secrecy pertaining to the same. The President makes a hearty vindication of the Order, giving its origin, rise, progress and destiny. It is printed in full in the *Times*.

Thirty Persons Poisoned in Cincinnati.—Robbers Killed.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—During the last few days there have been poisoned in the eastern part of the city and nine in Newport, Ky., were poisoned by eating cheese. None of the cases proved fatal.

The newspapers publish details of the murder of a woman and child by three robbers, near Louden, Madison county, Ohio, last week. The owner of the place was accompanied by another man, approached the house while the robbers were ransacking it, and killed all three with revolvers, no names or date given.

From San Salvador.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Advices from San Salvador state that the Government has withdrawn the exequatur of Dr. Bernard, Consul of Prussia, at San Miguel, and forbidden him to remain in the Republic. Bernard was implicated in the recent rebellion, and had already fled from the country when his exequatur was issued. He address to the army thanking it for its prompt and efficient services in suppressing the rebellion.

Passport regulations will for the present be strictly maintained in San Salvador. A strong public feeling exists against General Barrios, who is spoken of as the chief instigator of the recent rebellion.

Late Washington Items.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It is stated that Gen. Ford is endeavoring to get Secretary Stanton to revoke the order prohibiting the opening of his theatre.

The *Herald* this morning denounces severely Judge Wylie's action in issuing a writ of habeas corpus in Mrs. Surratt's case.

The *Chronicle* this morning denounces severely Judge Wylie's action in issuing a writ of habeas corpus in Mrs. Surratt's case.

The *Post's* special says: The Second regiment of General Hancock's Veteran Corps, left this morning for Fredericksburg. The third regiment has gone to Springfield, Illinois.

Scarcity of Laborers in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Wilmington *Herald* calls attention to the fact that notwithstanding advertisements for laborers are kept in its columns day after day, but one or two have reported. While crowds of idle black and white are to be seen loafing about the streets. It suggests that if gratuitous rations were stopped, there would be less trouble in finding laborers.

Vessels to be Sold at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, July 11.—To-morrow there will be sold at noon at public auction, in front of the Brooklyn navy yard, thirty-two vessels, which have been employed in the naval service during the war. The list comprises twenty-two screw steamers, eight paddle wheel steamers and two sailing vessels.

Sale of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Several vessels lately attached to the east Gulf Squadron were sold at Key West on the 28th of June, among them the notorious yatcht Wanderer. The squadron is rapidly being reduced to a small complement.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN TEXAS.

Wandering Sheep Returning to the Fold.

A convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Texas has recently been held, and the following resolutions were passed, bringing back that church into loyal relationship with the General Convention

Resolved, That the resolution of the Convention of this Diocese, adopted June 5th, 1862, withdrawing and disowning the constitution proposed by the adjourned Convention of bishops, clergy and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America, held in Columbia, South Carolina, October, 1861, be and the same is hereby revoked and annulled.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States, is hereby acceded to and recognized, and its canons, rules and orders of this diocese be made to conform thereto, and printed accordingly under direction of the Secretary, by substituting for the words "Council," and "Confederate States," "Convention," and "United States."

Resolved, That deputies, clerical and lay, be elected to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held in the United States in October next.

Resolved, That if it be practicable, it is desirable to have an adjourned meeting of the General Council, called before the meeting of the General Convention, to procure the final action of that body in unison with the foregoing resolutions, and the bishops be requested to take such measures as may be deemed proper for that purpose.

The news of the assassination of President Lincoln caused an extraordinary sensation in Santiago and Valparaiso; addresses of condolence have been prepared in most sympathetic language, to be forwarded by steamer to the Government of the United States, to Secretary Seward and to Mrs. Lincoln. The virtues and statesmanship of the late President are extolled in the strongest language in the summary of news in the steamer edition of the principal paper in Valparaiso.

ALL ABOUT STRAWBRREIES

The Largest Specimens and Greatest Yield in the World.

Knox's Fruit Farm Near Pittsburgh.

HIS METHOD OF CULTURE.

Astounding Results and How they are Produced.

At a late meeting of the Marion County, Indiana, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Mr. GEORGE BEELER, the Secretary, gave an account of his visit to the celebrated fruit farm of Mr. KNOX, within a short distance of this city, which contains news that is valuable to the practical Horticulturist, and will be deeply interesting to the general world. We give it entire:

MR. PRESIDENT: At our last weekly meeting I was called upon to give an account of what I had recently seen at the well known fruit farm of the Reverend J. KNOX, at Pittsburgh. As what I then said was rather crude in its form, from the fact of its being unexpectedly asked for, and as it was some what misstated in the newspapers, I now see fit to present you an extended report of the visit, and will endeavor to correct those errors. It is doubtless known to most or you that Mr. KNOX has for several years had two exhibitions annually, One in June, of strawberries, and the other in October, of Grapes. His Strawberry show was advertised this year to begin on Tuesday the 13th of June, and to continue during the week. Invitations were widely extended to all persons who had any interest whatever in fruit growing to be present during the time and see for themselves. Mr. KNOX was favored with visitors from Massachusetts to Missouri, and from Canada to Kentucky. I was unexpectedly detained there nearly the whole week and know that all expressed unbounded admiration of the great things there seen, and satisfaction for the expense and loss of time to which they were subjected in order to be there.

The report which I last year made to this Society was written from memory, only taken during an inspection of a part of one half day, and was consequently only general in most of its points. Following in the wake of very generally expressed impressions, I left in particular stress upon the nature, formation, and exposure of his soil, and gave the matter of culture a place of but secondary importance. This I believe was a mistake, for after several days of close examination, I am fully satisfied that his success lies in his thorough mode of cultivation. That his original ground is kept in through tilth during the whole season, and no weeds or runners suffered to grow. By fall the plants are started surprisingly, and are so near together that the ground covers almost the entire space. After a few heavy frosts the plants are covered with a layer of straight fine straw to the depth of about six inch. This thoroughly protects them from the evil effects of freezing and thawing during the winter. In the spring the straw is raked and trusses start up through this layer of straw and the fruit is thus preserved from the dirt which is so inimical to the appearance and quality of the most of that offered in market. It also serves the purpose of a mulch, preventing the growth of all spring weeds, which is a very great disideratum, as it does away with the necessity of any cultivation until after the crop of fruit has been gathered. The peculiar advantage which I've first alluded to, I take over wheat, is that it is greatly less likely to contain foul seeds, as chess, &c. As the crop of fruit is gathered, which is usually by the middle of the first of July the cultivation is again prosecuted just the same as the previous year. The straw is shoved to one side in the rows, and every year, after the first, is supposed to require but about fifty per cent. as much straw as the year before. This is from the fact that much that is still serviceable for the next winter. Little or no manure is used. Mr. KNOX says that in his immediate vicinity are more much more likely to be mistaken. In gathering, each picker is supplied with two sets of boxes or baskets holding either a pint or quart. These are then carried to the packing house, and packed in trays or drawers, as they do in Cincinnati or throughout the West generally. Into one of these trays, each holding four quarts, and into the other the remainder, always, however, excluding those that are inferior and unfit for market. Prices are regulated between the grower and purchaser, each being, of course, equally benefited by the bought into use everywhere. Fruit transported in any other way does not arrive unbruised, and is worth greatly less than that carried in small packages, as it is much more apt to keep. I imagine that the principal difficulty which we, as growers, will have to overcome is the great desire of our customers to see the fruit in its measure, and therefore feel certain that they order the largest they can get, for these boxes, although holding more than a full measure, when heaped, are really quite an impediment, being "short" on account of their square shape. Those used by Mr. Knox for his home trade are made of thin boards and are round, and those that in square cases, holding any convenient number and having but one tier in each. For shipping, the crate used by Mr. Knox for this is made of basswood veneer. The crates for carrying them contain from twelve to ninety-six boxes, and are accompanied by another arrangement which secures perfect ventilation and equalization of weight are perfect. Mr. Knox's plantation yielded this year, as near as could be estimated, one thousand bushels, which were all marketed in Pittsburgh, except when ordered from a distance. None were sent away to be sold on commission. He replied that on an average of about two hundreds per day, though sometimes nearly twice that number were at work. The price is mostly governed by the supply, and often hits a great care exercised that varieties are not mixed in the boxes, nor as far as possible in the crates, Hovey's Seedling has proved the best and most much more to do with their appearance in market and prominence of sale than most persons imagine. The yield of Hovey's Seedling is 12 bushels. The frost of May 12th was very severe on his place, and all the blossoms which were open at that time were killed. The Triomphe de Gand, as the number of dead flowers still adhering to the plants was very great. The largest berries produced by it supposed to result from the first blossoms, but it is difficult to imagine that those which were unfortunately killed would have been any larger than what we saw. Hovey, Jr., they the seedlings not been there to be seen, it would have been hard to convince any one that there was a chance for any more berries to grow on the same plants. The show of this variety was worth fully indorsing everything that he has ever claimed for it, and so far superior to those grown with common cultivation, as to stamper belief in any one but those who see it. It is saying no more than will be vouched for by others present, when I tell you that in point of production Knox's is as far ahead of Wilson's Albany, and in size and beauty superior, while its ex cellent flavor is no doubt appreciated by you all. The Albany has lost all its adhesary farther and better than any other cultivated at present. This is owing to the peculiar formation of the fruit, which gives to the texture of the skin, which enables it to stand more jarring and tumbling about without breaking or bruising. It may appear incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that the berries of this sort were sent from here to Boston, and arrived in perfect order. Furthermore, they were in packages containing a gallon each, which was far more risky than had they been in quart boxes. When Mr. Knox has sent berries to New York they have been in quart boxes of that kind, and he says they have always given the most perfect satisfaction to the parties purchasing.

Mr. Knox's success with Wilson's Albany is fully equal to that of anybody else, except that he does not succeed in having it "superior to all others." The principal objection I have against it is, that it rapidly diminishes in size after the first picking. Supposing a crop to be divided into three equal parts, the last is only that is really profitable. The berries of the first picking are uniform in size and shape, both of which may be classed as of the first order. The second kind is likewise of an uniform size of its own, though greatly inferior to that of the first picking, and also to that of several other varieties that are then ripening. The said picking may also be said to have an uniformity, but it is of such small and insignificant appearance to be utterly profitless where there are other varieties in their prime. It will readily be seen that large berries are much more profitable than small ones, because it takes so much longer to gather the latter, but it stands out in much bolder relief when we see that large berries sell readily for four times the price at which the small ones still remain on hand. It is almost impossible to overstate the fact of the shipping berry par excellence, yet many have discovered, and more are learning annually, that there is a way to greatly increase the value, especially if carried in bulk. The reason of this is, that it is a fruit of perhaps greater specific gravity than any other known to us, for the reason that with a very tender skin and a great amount of juice. Mr. Knox is, however, still planting it quite largely in all his new plantations, as he has a good demand for it for canning, for which purpose it is though to be superior on account of the quantity and vinous character of the juice.

Seven hundred—This variety, as they are grown, for large seize, prodnctiveness, and perfection of form, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list. The history of this berry, so far as known, you are already acquainted with. I believe that Mr. Knox has satisfied himself in regard to its being identical with an already named foreign variety, and will accordingly bring it out as such in his new catalogue. In regard to this I think that Mr. Knox deserves greater credit for bringing it into notice than had it proved to be a seedling, for that several other parties have had it for years, though following the advice of Mr. Knox in fact to develope its large size and beauty, is proven by their now offering it for sale as "Imcumbe" or "Knox's Seedling." The eminence of this variety may be formed form the fact that in his last spring's planting of twenty-five acres, twelve acres were of this variety, while all the rest of the plant he had. In its habit it is very vigorous, upright and hardy. The leaves are from small to medium in seize, and of lighter color than Wilson. Its flowers are perfect and fruitful to an enormous extent. Last year counted trusses that had ninety per cent. of perfect fruit upon them, as compared with the number of flowers. A most remarkable point of value in this variety is the great number of extra large berries.

I saw great quantities, ten to twelve berries of which filled a pint. These you must remember were not merely a few selected ones for the exhibition tables, but there were bushels of them sold every day in market, which brought one dollar per quart. This is equal to four or five cents each, and may be considered as rather profitable.

Regularity of shape and uniformity of size are also a point in favor of this berry. Mr. Knox fruited this year more than an acre, ranging in age from one to six years. All were enormously productive, and the number of imperfect or ill-shaped berries was so small as to be entirely unnoticed. The fruit is quite firm in character, and the color between that of Triomph de Gand and Wilson's Albany. The flavor is not considered first rate by connoisseurs, though nine-tenths of the people in market pronounced it the best of any he had; their eyes no doubt helping their palate to decide. It should not, however, be classed among those of inferior quality. It is, I think, fully equal to Russell and many others of the favorites, but it will always be passed by those who are acquainted with Triomph de Gand, British Queen, Trollope, Viscomptess &c., &c. The season of this berry may be classed as from medium to very late, beginning to ripen a few days later than the Wilson, and continuing the full time. Genesee Mammoth, and other late sorts are gone. That it is long lived we may readily infer from the fact that his oldest plants are still vigorous and productive of fine sized fruit, though ran to their fullest capacity to produce plants.

The Hillmore still retains its place in Mr. Knox's affections, and I think justly. It is as good as Wilson in size, color and productiveness, superior in flavor and regularity of size, and inferior only in the matter of getting green to a distant market.

Russell's Prolific is getting to be quite a favorite. It has done very well with him. He planted it largely. Much dispute has been had this year as to the sexal character of the plant.

I did not see it in flower, and of course can express no opinion on the subject; but it is a pure pistillate plant, as is strongly urged by many growers of it. I cannot account for the large crop of perfect fruit which Mr. Knox obtained from his patch that was planted entirely pure, apart from any others to almost entirely precludes the possibility of impregnation. It is also asserted that it is synonymous with Smith's Imflorus. At this I only laughed, as it is a small patch, and that in an inferior condition. From the little I saw, however, I am satisfied that it is different, although the plants and fruit have a close resemblance to each other. The principal difference is in the shape of the berries, Russell being in this case, the nearest perfect.

French's seedling has created a great deal of fever in the vicinity of Philadelphia and neighborhood. Its reputation is certainly based on good, but is so poor in color and consistency as to be unfit for market, especially if carried far. It now no desirable to plant for table use.

Lenning's White, a seedling of Wilson's Albany, is hardy, passably productive and very handsome, greatly adding to the charms of the exhibition table. A few plants of Boston are notable in a small collection, and "quite a patch" in a large plantation.

Triomphe de Gand is so good as to need but its acquaintance to render it an universal favorite. It is, unfortunately, too soft to ship, but may be profitably grown for home markets, where its merits are appreciated. It has also been discriminated as Athlete.

Trollopes Victoria is too well known to need any remarks to be said in its favor and we might also name and talk about a large number of other varieties, but it is unnecessary. I will simply say that all of the varieties which Mr. Knox gave at his store, there were nearly sixty baskets on the table. Competent judges, who lived in New York, and had attended the show the the same week, declared it to be the best treat that which was administered to by all the growers in the vicinity of Gotham.

That Mr. Knox is successful is entirely his own fault, and if the rest of us were guilty of taking as good care of our places as he does, we would be just as much troubled with meeting the demands for fruit.

GEORGE M. BEELER, Secretary.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY IMBROGLIO.

(From the Chicago Republican.)

The Pacific Railway controversy is a "very pretty quarrel as it stands." How it is to eventuate, it is just now impossible to say, and it is equally difficult for an "outsider" to determine what are the real merits of the controversy. So far as discussed by the papers on file in the Interior and Treasury Departments, the facts appear to be, substantially, as follows:

The company, incorporated by the legislature of Kansas, was formerly known as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company. The company organized, elected John C. Fremont President, and proceeded in the usual way to secure the land grant with which it was endowed. Among other things, the charter was entered into with Hon. Steele & Company for building the road, interested with Gen'l Fremont. Very little money, it is said, Samuel Hallett, who, in connection with John B. Perry and others of St. Louis, appears to have come into possession of a majority of that of his associates, or at least some of them. A sufficient number of members to form a quorum, then resigning their offices, and appointing others to fill the vacancies created by the election of Perry and Hallett, who constituted the new Board thus created elected Perry Vice-President, chose other officers, and assumed to control the affairs of the road out of the State of Kansas, where neither the charter nor the stockholders authorized such a meeting to be held. By resigning their offices upon those set forth in Kansas, also treated the St. Louis proceedings as void, and continued to act as members of the old Board, and in this way, the company has two distinct and rival organizations were in existence, each claiming to be the rightful company under the charter in the State of Kansas. The Steele & Company made contract from the Fremont organization, which gave them a lien upon the road, refused to recognize the Hallett-Perry organization, and proceeded to construct the road in their way. Thereupon the Hallett-Perry organization proceeded to eject Messrs. Rose, Steele & Co., and their employees, and in this way, for a time, pitched battles occurred during the progress, and it was in consequence of these troubles, if we rightly remember, that Gen'l Lyon, of Missouri fame, was killed. The Hallett-Perry party were the victors, having gained forcible possession of the line, and have since completed the road and put it in operation from Leavenworth to Lawrence, a distance of fifty miles.

The organization of which Mr. John B. Perry was head thereupon went forward and completed the forty miles of railway required to entitle the Union Pacific Railway Company to receive the land grant provided under the law of Congress. Upon their application commissioners were appointed to examine the road and report whether the conditions of the law had been fulfilled. The commissioners report was referred by the President to the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Usher, after examination, did not think the report sufficiently specific, and recommended the re-examination of the road by a competent engineer. Brigadier General McCallum was sent out to look at it. He reported that the acts of Congress had been fairly complied with, and upon his report the recommendation of the commissioners that the road be accepted by the President was formally approved by Mr. Johnson, in the meantime, however, the original stockholders, now headed by Mr. Edward Leonard, of New York, as President, were not idle, but showered protests, remonstrances and other documents upon the President and the Secretaries of the Interior and Treasury. In this paper it is alleged Mr. Usher, at the time he visited the road, "entered into no agreement in his official knowledge" with the election of directors and officers of said company, on which account they declined from bonding the road, and referred the matter to the President. And the request is urged that the President will withdraw his approval of the report based upon the said visit of Mr. Usher, especially on the ground that there is no competent evidence, the allegations set forth as to the statements and declarations of an alleged party, were far more risky than had they been in quart boxes. When Mr. Knox has sent berries to New York they have been in quart boxes of that kind, and he says they have always given the most perfect satisfaction to the parties purchasing.

Mr. Knox's success with Wilson's Albany is fully equal to that of anybody else, except that he does not succeed in having it "superior to all others." The principal objection I have against it is, that it rapidly diminishes in size after the first picking. Supposing a crop to be divided into three equal parts, the last is only that is really profitable. The berries of the first picking are uniform in size and shape, both of which may be classed as of the first order. The second kind is likewise of an uniform size of its own, though greatly inferior to that of the first picking, and also to that of several other varieties that are then ripening. The said picking may also be said to have an uniformity, but it is of such small and insignificant appearance to be utterly profitless where there are other varieties in their prime. It will readily be seen that large berries are much more profitable than small ones, because it takes so much longer to gather the latter, but it stands out in much bolder relief when we see that large berries sell readily for four times the price at which the small ones still remain on hand. It is almost impossible to overstate the fact of the shipping berry par excellence, yet many have discovered, and more are learning annually, that there is a way to greatly increase the value, especially if carried in bulk. The reason of this is, that it is a fruit of perhaps greater specific gravity than any other known to us, for the reason that with a very tender skin and a great amount of juice. Mr. Knox is, however, still planting it quite largely in all his new plantations, as he has a good demand for it for canning, for which purpose it is though to be superior on account of the quantity and vinous character of the juice.

Seven hundred—This variety, as they are grown, for large seize, prodnctiveness, and perfection of form, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list. The history of this berry, so far as known, you are already acquainted with. I believe that Mr. Knox has satisfied himself in regard to its being identical with an already named foreign variety, and will accordingly bring it out as such in his new catalogue. In regard to this I think that Mr. Knox deserves greater credit for bringing it into notice than had it proved to be a seedling, for that several other parties have had it for years, though following the advice of Mr. Knox in fact to develope its large size and beauty, is proven by their now offering it for sale as "Imcumbe" or "Knox's Seedling." The eminence of this variety may be formed form the fact that in his last spring's planting of twenty-five acres, twelve acres were of this variety, while all the rest of the plant he had. In its habit it is very vigorous, upright and hardy. The leaves are from small to medium in seize, and of lighter color than Wilson. Its flowers are perfect and fruitful to an enormous extent. Last year counted trusses that had ninety per cent. of perfect fruit upon them, as compared with the number of flowers. A most remarkable point of value in this variety is the great number of extra large berries.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Trial of Miss Harris.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

REBELS APPLYING FOR PARDON.

Railroad Communication to Richmond.

The Union Pacific Railway Case.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial
WASHINGTON, July 11.

Some important testimony in support of the plea of insanity was elicited to-day in

The Mary Harris Trial.

Miss Joyelin, of Chicago, in whose employment Miss Harris was, testified to many circumstances in her conduct after; the marriage of Burroughs strongly indicating mental aberration. She said Miss Harris at that time became almost frantic and did not know what she was doing. She wept most of the time. About a month afterwards, observing that she slept very little, witness sent for Dr. Fitch, who prescribed for Miss Harris, and said she must sleep a great deal in the morning. Witness remembered many instances when the accused would tear up books, clothing, or anything which came in her way.

On the second Sunday in January, the accused ran at witness' sister with a carving knife; witness held her and then she tried to get out of the window; upon being released, she went over to the Fremont House and refused to return home, but finally came by herself after dark. At one time being shown a beautiful patchwork silk quilt, she commenced to tear it to pieces without saying anything.

A number of tender

Love Letters from Burroughs

were read, in which he speaks of settling in life, saying he can be happy with a certain black eyed curly headed lady, meaning Miss ——, and refers to many stolen kisses in a corner of a certain millinery establishment given by a little girl with sparkling black eyes, pretty curls and sweet lips. In one letter he says: "In the secret chamber of my soul there ever burns an undying affection for Little Mollie."

The anonymous assignation letters imputed to Burroughs were also read. Dr. Fitch, of Chicago, was examined upon the question of the insanity of the accused. Rev. Dr. Burroughs, brother of the deceased, was present and occupied a seat near the District Attorney.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, who contested the Governorship of that State with Andrew Johnson in 1853, but late of the rebel Senate, and Messrs. Garland and Roylston, of the rebel Congress, are here

Applying for Pardons.

William S. Avery, formerly a member of Congress, from the Memphis, Tennessee, district, was to-day appointed by the President,

Dr. Mansfield, of Memphis, who in 1862 was sentenced to the Alton penitentiary for smuggling medicine to the rebels is here urging claims amounting to thirty odd thousand dollars through the Quartermaster and Treasury Departments.

The first through train for Richmond which has left here since the occupation of Alexandria by our forces in 1861, started to-day over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad via Gordonsville and the Virginia Central.

Mr. E. B. Meade, counsel for the eastern division of the

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

to-day submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his argument in behalf of the claims of that company. The argument which is a very lengthy and elaborate document concludes as follows:

"In conclusion, I would again refer to the necessity for having this matter disposed of by the judicial tribunal, only tribunal which is competent to fully establish the rights of parties. We have already challenged this test, but it has been waived. I now offer that, if our opponents who claim the bonds will mandamus the Secretary of the Treasury, we will, if allowed, defend him, and the only issue which shall be presented by us to the Court shall be, 'Who is entitled to receive the Company?' Where that question is determined the parties shall abide by the decree, without further controversy as respects the bonds in question."

Col. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of East Tennessee, reports to Gen. Howard that he has considerable

Difficulty with the Negroes

In that section. The freedmen are greatly led by the returning rebel soldiers, who boldly announce that slavery will again be established as soon as the Federal bayonets are withdrawn. The feeling among the residents of the State is hostile in the extreme, and everything is being done to reduce the negro to a condition nearly equal to that of slavery.

Special to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An additional number of intensely loving letters were read in the Mary Harris trial to-day. The first letter, dated September, 1863, signed J. P. Greenwood, the letter requesting her as a friend, to meet him in a certain place in the city of Mexico, at 10 a. m. in whose store the accused was clerk, testified to the erazing effect, the base proposition and on the mind of Miss Harris, as per the circumstances which it indicated. Burroughs, whom Miss Harris killed, was the author of the letters.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Probable Policy of the Government.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A special to the *World* says that some very important statements were made in semi-official quarters to-day, with regard to the policy of the Government on the Mexican question. The story comes in such a shape that it cannot well be discredited, and is as follows:

First—That the Government will not permit another French Prince, or favorite leader of any sort, in the service of Maximilian, to be landed on the Mexican Coast, without entering arms and bonded pursuit.

Second—That the Government, having stationed in Texas an army of 100,000 men, it will keep it there for the purpose of observation, and to exercise such physical and moral pressure as shall ultimately compel the withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Mexico. This army has been so disposed of that it overshadows, especially on the Rio Grande, the whole Mexican frontier, and keeps the foreign lyries of the new Empire in an agony of fear and profound activity. If a collision should come, the United States would have at hand force sufficient to maintain its dignity and make itself respected.

The transfer of the rebel battery to the Imperialist General Mejia, is another event now occupying official attention, and a full and searching investigation is to be made into the matter by the President's order.

If General Slaughter did dispose of the rebel battery to the Imperialists, as stated, it will be condemned and disbanded.

It is understood that 12,000 or 15,000 Confederates are in the Mexican service, near the Texas border, and it is definitely settled that if these are troublesome they will be punished, even if the pursuit should throw our armies across the border.

From Richmond—Crops in Virginia.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Richmond *Whig* says: In two counties through which its informant passed, there were but nine negroes at work in fields, but many sent houses, and villages, are filled with them. Negro men are said to be deserting their wives, who, with their children, are left a burden upon the farmers. The wheat crop is small but good. Oats are rank and going to wreck. Wheat a good crop.

Mexico is full of Americans, "divided, disordant and belligerent," driven there by our civil war, and waiting for developments of the fate of a doubly European dynasty. Some of them, says the *Picayune*, are in the interests of the Union; many of them in the interests of the late Confederacy. These are adherents of Maximilian; those

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

The Income Tax.

To supply the demand for copies of the entire list of income tax-payers, in the Twenty-Second District, for 1864, published in the COMMERCIAL exclusively yesterday, we reproduce it this morning, revised and corrected. The task of preparing for publication and putting in type between eleven and twelve columns, in all about eight thousand names, for a single issue, can be fully appreciated by practical newspaper men only. Our cotemporaries undertook it, and although some of them doubled their forces, none of them succeeded. The list as given this morning has been carefully revised by the books in the hands of Assistant Assessor WEAVER, whom we desire again to thank for affording every facility we could ask in spreading before the public a document of such immediate interest.

Extra copies of the COMMERCIAL containing the list can be had on application at the counter.

The Regeneration of the South.

Hereafter the prosperity of the South must depend upon the thrift, industry, enterprize and intelligence of its own people. The basis of wealth extorted from a people who were deprived of its use has been entirely swept away. They must now become in reality the founders of their own fortunes. The elements of population hereafter to become homogeneous in the South, is an interesting subject of consideration. They are not to remain under the control of a class. The former slaveholders, the native poor whites, the freedmen, the emigrants from the North and from Europe, are the heterogeneous elements that are to be fused into a great community of free people.

Of these the most infusible class are the slaveholders. The cause of all of our troubles in the past, they are likely, in the future, to be the most serious obstacle to the pacification of the country. The school of adversity, so severe in its effects upon them, has failed to impress the stern lesson of justice and submission now as hitherto so imperfectly comprehended by them. It is not wise nor honest to attempt to gloss over the real condition of affairs. If we are to arrive at any practical result, we must look the truth fully in the face. These men comprise the wealthiest, ablest, most enterprising, best educated, most sagacious, and, we may add, the least patriotic of all the rest of the Southern population together. To overcome their discontent, satisfy their requirements, and at the same time secure the immunities of free government, and mete out justice to all, is the problem we are called upon to solve. To deprive them wholly of power is to turn what should be the most powerful element of co-operative strength with the Government, into the most determined opposition to it. But the danger of giving them unrestricted power is imminent, and must be guarded against.

The poor whites of the South, in their present condition, cannot be largely counted upon to consolidate and build up a free, prosperous and intelligent community; neither their education, means nor capacity for business is greatly superior to the negroes. Many of the most enterprising of the poor people from the border States have crossed the Ohio and built up homes in the free States, where they have become thrifty or at least self supporting citizens, surrounded though, as they have been, with facilities not now, nor never in the past, accorded to them in the South. In the course of time we may look for the same results in the South—the security and encouragement of a free and stable Government being thrown about them. Now they are to be fostered and helped, though, on the whole, it must be admitted they are, as they always have been, no inconsiderable source of strength to the Government.

Our experience, thus far, with the negro is of a kind that does not enable us to judge very definitely of his capacity as a freeman. Not only is his own condition anomalous, but it produces an anomaly in everything around him. We may, however, conclude from our present knowledge that the freedmen will not immediately, if ever, be a powerful element of regeneration in the South. The condition of freedom seems to the blacks a very incomprehensible, if not an intractible boon. It is to them all privilege and enjoyment, and no labor or responsibility. On this is stating the case too sweepingly, and the new conditions of labor and support have not yet become adapted to each other, then we would not by any means hold them answerable for this state of things. It is, perhaps, in a majority of cases, the old story, "More sinning against than sinning." With every disposition to industry and self-support, they will not be permitted to act well their part as good citizens, without the bitterest opposition and persecution of the old slaveholding class. But, with all opposition removed, there is much to overcome in their ignorance of the ordinary education for the successful accomplishment of the simplest transactions of business. Here is the great problem of the South, not only as applicable to the blacks, but to the poorer class of whites. It is the spread of education and knowledge. Until we can use these as the civilizing agents of Republican Government, their enfranchisement can only be a curse, as we may ultimately hope to accomplish with it, may for the present, in spite of all the control we can exercise in the matter, be used for the perpetuation of the most galling despotism.

Emigration from the North and Europe, if encouraged, will supply a numerous and important class of citizens, ready and capable of acting an influential part in the regeneration of the South; though they cannot be expected to supersede the native population in the regulation of affairs, nor if they are wise will, they attempt it. These elements, taken together, must work out the regeneration of the South, if the ordinary conditions of security to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" prevail there as in other parts of the land.

Martial Law.

If the people of a particular locality in Virginia prefer to be under military government, to have captains for their magistrates and soldiers for their constables, we presume they can be accommodated. Government there must be of one kind or another, and if they will not heed the requirements of the civil code, if they will disturb the peace and society, if they will trample on the rights of peaceable citizens and retard the restoration of order, industry and prosperity; the military force will have to be employed for their restraint and punishment. This appears to be the opinion and judgment of our worthy President, and he will be approved therein by the United voice of all law-abiding and peace loving citizens. Norfolk, we presume is but an example of what will be the lot of other places, if they set the laws at defiance and trifle with the claims of civil government.

And we trust that, as a humane exercise of rightful power, the treatment of such rash and daring violation of order will be severe enough for a warning to others who may be watching this experimental disorder, in Norfolk, and ready to shape their own conduct, according to the results. We believe that the President is in earnest in his endeavors to establish law and order in the States which have been in insurrection, and we believe he will not let the lingering spirit of rebellion, in small or great, in snobs or demagogues, frustrate his honest and patriotic endeavors. The forbearance and clemency of the Government will not ignore the claims of justice or the stern demands of absolute necessity. Order and submission to law is a necessity, with which government cannot dispense. For this, the Government has contended with success. It is not likely, then, to succumb to the dictation and disorders of inconsiderable rascalities, or to allow the spread of a pernicious contagion.

Those portions of the South, which adapt themselves most promptly and most gracefully to the new order of things, evince the highest wisdom and put themselves into the shortest and straightest road for regaining their lost prosperity. The revengeful and malignant passions exhibited in other portions, only aggravate the evils occasioned by the rebellion, and postpone the return of happier times. There is magnanimity in recognising the issue of an ill-advised conflict, in its true character and its full dimensions. Such a course meets a general approval from those whose loyalty and bravery have secured that issue. The opposite course, of insubordination and madness, repels sympathy and provokes contempt.

The Merchants of Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a list of the sales of Merchants doing a business of $200,000, or more, of that city for the year ending the first of July. The list includes bankers, but not manufactures. We subjoin the names and amounts of all doing business of two millions of dollars and upwards: Perin, Gould & Co., $4,216,000; Davidson, Tyler & Co., $3,500,000; Gibson, Dould & Co., $3,318,000; Brown, Butler & Co., $2,604,000; R. M. Bishop & Co., $2,800,000; J. Shillito & Co., $2,400,000; Jones Brothers & Co., $2,334,000; T. R. Briggs & Co., $2,142,000; L. C. Hopkins & Co., $2,071,516. There are thirty-one firms doing a business of between $500,000, and $1,000,000 yearly. There one hundred and seventy-six houses doing a business of from $200,000 to $500,000 yearly.

Humbug in Prices.

WEBSTER denominates humbug a low word. We shall not dispute the point. But it has got itself a place and prevalence in the speech of the times, that makes it indisputable. It has not grown respectable, it has grown convenient. It is the expression of an idea—an idea connected with a fact. The commonness of the word results from the commonness of the thing which it represents. Both are growths of that times. We could use the terms cheat, deception, bubble, fraud, chicanery, artifice, trick, but we could not meet the exigences of thought without the word *humbug*. We shall, in this article, give its lowness the benefit of a compromise by associating it with what is sufficiently elevated—the *prices* of the times.

As we have got into the Dictionary, we may as well run the risk of making indulge a little further, and at the risk of making our introductory portico larger than the house, put in the word *price*. *Praise, prize* and *price* are all from the same origin, of which the Latin *pretium*, is a fair representative. They embrace the idea of value, worth, exaltation, in the object; as well as of raising and commending in the person who makes the estimate of it. The adjective, *precious*, and its common use afford further illustration. A choice pearl is precious, its owner praises it, prizes it highly, and parts with it only for a tall price. A beef-steak, a pound of butter, a bunch of radishes, go through, substantially, the same process, in passing from the seller to the buyer. The word, *dear*, although of different etomylogy, has the same compass of use, to signify an object believed, or a thing that bears an exorbitant price.

It will not be denied, that the idea of high and dear has got pretty well incorporated with current prices. But it is not to this that we apply the word humbug; at least not exclusively. There is a notion that high prices are evidences of proportionate value, so that, for example, the article for which a dollar is asked is reckoned better than another, of the same kind, for which another person demands only seventy-five cents. A hotel that does not charge enormous prices is deemed a poor affair, and cannot have the patronage of genteel people. A school is presumed to be possessed of superior educational excellence, as well as to be exceedingly select in its pupils, if its charges are double those of other schools. If your hat is from Mr. JONES' establishment, or your coat from Mr. SMITH'S, or your boots from Mr. BROWN'S, you may be sure, that that fact has cost you fifteen per cent. on the value of the articles.

This is a big humbug. The bed and board at the Mansion House may be as good as at the Pavilion, though costing but two-thirds as much. You pay the other third at the Pavilion, as a tribute to humbug, and think you get it cheap enough, because there are so many other respectable people who do the same thing. And in the same way with the school, and with the doctor, and with the butcher, and with the church. We do not attribute all the humbug process to the dealers. They are led into it by a popular propensity that way, through the notion that what is dear is good, and what is not dear is not good. There is a fashionable hotel, costing a million and a half of dollars, lately opened in a fashionable locality in London, in which elegant people get lodgings in elegant rooms, for the moderate sum of eighteen pence, or say thirty-seven cents a night. To pay eighteen pence for lodgings would ruin the reputation of thousands of our young American gentlemen. Is there not humbug in prices?

Prices advanced generally, because gold advanced. We scan not the relvancy of the reason, but it was the only one assigned. Should they not fall, decline, then, with the great decline in gold? What keeps them up? The answer is obvious. "What! thirty cents a pound for beef?" "Gold up, sir." A few weeks later, between the same parties. "What! twenty-five cents a pound, and gold down?" "Well—I believe—gold is getting down—some." Is there any humbug about?

Juvenile Intemperance.

Our local column, a few days ago, contained the notice of the death of a boy aged seventeen years. The circumstances of his death, as stated, seem to demand a more particular and serious consideration. It is said, that feeling sick he went into a car which was standing on the track of the Pan Handle depot, and sometime after was found in it, lying on the floor, dead. It seems sad enough—for so young a person, in the midst of a large city, to die alone, with no father to care for him, no mother to soothe his sufferings, no friend to speak a word of cheer or of counsel to him in his dying hour. But this is not the worst of the case. It is added that he was addicted to intemperance and that this is supposed to have had some connection with his death. Yes; most likely it had. The delicate organization of so young a person would readily feel the effects of habitual intemperance. The connection between the death and the intoxicating drink is quite plain.

The poor boy, perhaps, did not know it; but somebody that furnished the liquor must have known it. The men or the women that took the poor boy's money for the whisky that he drank, must have known that they were sinning against God and man, when they handed to him the fatal glass and slipped his money into their drawer. They must know that they are ruining the health, the happiness and the very life of boys, when they sell to them and so them drink the fatal poisonous draught. We have been credibly informed that numbers of boys were thus supplied with liquor on the Fourth, till they were seen staggering, and stupid and wild with drunkenness.

As the laws make special provision for the protection of the young and unsuspecting, against the wiles of unprincipled grog-house keepers, we should be glad to see those laws rigidly enforced. The municipal authorities should afford help to parents and the humane citizens, in preserving boys from the dangers that beset them from such enemies. We urge the claims of humanity, patriotism and religion, in behalf of the young, against the destroyers of happiness and life.

A "Loyal" Governor Chosen by "Loyal" Men.

Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia, is one of the "loyal" Governors; furthermore, he was chosen by the "loyal" men exclusively, when the other sort were in various ways carrying on the rebellion, and at a time when loyalty was undergoing the severest test. We do not propose to discuss the acts of Governor PIERPONT, nor of his equally "loyal" legislature, chosen about the same time and under similar circumstances. We only draw attention to the fact that, except by those who were foremost in the rebellion, the most determined adherents of the slavocracy, they are almost universally complained of by really loyal men in Virginia, for their subserviency to what—call them by whatever name you please—are in no sense rights under the Government, but the wrongs of an overturned system of barbarism. We will not, we say, stop now to review the course of the PIERPONT administration thus far, its strong proclivities to nullify the verdict of the war, or the well-grounded reasons for distrusting its corporation with the government to restore the Union to its former strength and prosperity. Our only object is to suggest that, what some demand, in reconstruction, as the one thing necessary, to wit: the confining of the elections in the South to the recognized "loyal" citizens, may not, after all, prove infallible. Even *they* may elect a bad man,—for we see that in one, if not the only instance, they have made choice of a man, who if he is not in the interest of the semi-secesh element, certainly is not in the interest of out-and-out Unionism, squared by emancipation. The hint may be worth something. Whether or not this be so, we believe we have fairly stated the case.

THE BOSTON ADDRESS.—The committee appointed by the meeting held in Boston a few days ago, have put forth an address to the people of the United States. The leading ideas that they enunciate are; First "The principle must be put beyond all question, that the Republic has a direct claim upon the allegiance of every citizen, from which no State can absolve him, and no disobedience to the laws of the Republic, 'anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.'

Second, "The public faith is pledged to every person of color in the rebel States, to secure to them and their posterity forever a complete and veritable freedom. Having promised them this freedom, received their aid on the faith of this promise, and, by a successful war and actual military occupation of the country, having obtained the power to secure the result, we are dishonored if we fail to make it good to them."

Third, "That system of slavery must be abolished and prohibited by paramount and irreversible law. Throughout the rebel States there must be, in the words of Webster, 'impressed upon the soil itself an inability to bear up any but free men.'

Fourth. "The systems of the States must be truly 'Republican.'

The address is signed by RICHARD H. DANA, JR., THEOPHILUS PARSONS, JR., CHARLES G. LORING, JOHN G. WHITTIER, JACOB M. DENNING, SAM. G. HOWE, GEORGE L. STERNS, and WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR.

Electioneering in England assumes increased interest as the time for the election approaches, about the middle of July. A serious election riot had taken place at Nottingham during a monster meeting. The hustings erected for the candidates and their friends were fired and consumed. The police were powerless, and soldiers had to be sent to the scene of disorder.

"Universal Amnesty—Universal Suffrage."

The New York *Tribune* makes an "appeal to the conservatives, North and South, for prompt consultation and effort with intent to close the new abyss that yawns before us—to close it before passions are arroused that statesmanship cannot overcome." Its mode of proceeding is foreshadowed in the following:

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY—UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—these are the obvious bases of an adjustment honorable and beneficent alike to the North and South. Oblivion for the past—enfranchisement and opportunity for the future—why should not all be united in a cause so sure to bless and honor all? And what policy is entitled to be commended as conservative if not one that secures all rights and remits all penalties, inciting all our people to rivalry in fraternal efforts to erect from the ashes and ruins of our bloody strife a nobler, grander fabric of prosperity than the world has ever known."

Senator WILSON, we think it was, on the fourth of July, intimated that he would be willing to agree to give the South universal Amnesty, provided the South would agree to universal suffrage. As yet we have heard no one say nay. Nor do we perceive the insuperable objection to this plan, provided it can be made to work. It would be an arrangement that would have its advantages for both sides, and disadvantages to none. It would be much better, we think, than to attempt to drive or override the South with congressional action that be noted chiefly for the smart it occasioned. We believe the *Tribune* is not in favor of such action, and we believe it to be sincerely concerned for the future and willing to be as conservative as it can. Let the "consultation" take place; but we submit that the South should be invited, and to the front seats. If there is to be a settlement, we say, let it be thorough and complete, else "the old grudge will hold good," we fear.

A STUMPER.—Our Democratic friends who are for supporting ANDREW JOHNSON because he is "opposed to the radicals" and is "a good enough Democrat" for them, appear not to have much to say about the way he disposed of the assassins. A little while ago they were sure he would blow the Military Commission sky high, and send the accused to a civil court for "a fair trial." He was too good a Democrat to countenance the proceedings brought about by the willful-men of STANTON, and he was going to restore the *habeas corpus*, put a stop to military commissions, and all that sort of thing. Wait till it comes the President's turn to act, said they. Well, we have waited, and we see what he has done, and how he did it. If there is anything in his manner of doing things that pleases our Democratic friends in an especial manner, they have an extraordinary way of appearing joyful over it.

AUDITOR GENERAL.—The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a communication in favor of the nomination of James L. Selfridge for Auditor General of this State, which, says that paper, strikes a chord that will be replied to by every patriotic heart. "We must," it continues, "prove to the people, at the election in next October, that in all preceding and intermediate action we do not remember the saviors of the Republic in words alone. Our gratitude must be substantial and practical."

Why Simon Cameron left the War Department.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, defining his information from "a gentleman of Illinois," gives a new version in regard to the reasons that induced MR. CAMERON to leave the War Department. The reasons are alleged to have been given by MR. CAMERON himself, to the informant of the writer in the *Republicans*. We give them as follows: "When Gen. MCCLELLAN was called to the command of the army, military affairs were in a deplorable condition. We were compelled to call him to the head of the army at a time, when he could dictate his own terms, and he did so. He stipulated that he should pass upon all appointments and promotions, and the President and myself felt compelled for the sake of the country to accede to them. Under his rule things went from bad to worse, and having no hope in the future, I saw the only way to save the country was to break the agreement with Gen. MCCLELLAN. I rep, resented to him that things could not continue in this way, that Gen. MCCLELLAN must be removed from the supreme command of the army. He wanted to put down the rebellion. The President agreed with me in this view of the case, but said; "CAMERON how can I do that? We have passed our word to him that he shall have final control of the appointments and we cannot break them. I replied—'Leave that to me, Mr. President. I will cut the gordian knot if I can and unravel it. I will resign, and you can appoint another to my position.' Mr. Lincoln came to the same conclusion that I did. He said he would appoint me to the Russian Embassy, from which Mr. Clay was about to return, which would be a proof of his entire confidence in me. I told him that I did not want to go to Russia, but he said I must go in justice to myself, and that I might resign as soon as I saw fit, after the acceptance of the mission. We then agreed upon my successor, Stanton, and so brought McClellan back to the original position. I must confess that the army before our agreement with him. Stanton refused to continue the agreement, and McClellan must take his proper position or resign."

Smuggling on the Frontiers.

An extensive system of smuggling exists along the Canadian frontier, from New Hampshire to Lake Superior. It is known to the government authorities in Washington, that hundreds of men, of pretended respectability, along the wide extent of country, are actively and secretly engaged in smuggling liquors, teas, silks, spices, laces and other valuable articles from Canada into the United States, to evade the pay ment of duties which rightfully belong to the Government. Many men of wealth, hoping to realize large profits, have made this business has been broken up in the Northern States since the close of the war, have entered largely into this traffic, both sides of the lines who assist in the transmission of the goods across.

The smugglers along the frontier have either suborned or intimidated hundreds of well disposed citizens on the American side of the frontier, so that many connivance is indirectly by being afraid to inform the government agents of the operations of these knaves, who threaten to burn the houses and barns of those who give information, or kill and steal their cattle. The smugglers have boats on the lakes which introduced goods regularly across the line until their operations were interfered with recently by the agents of the Treasury Department, who have been sent out to break up this traffic. They have also been employed in the business, who smuggle under their skirts many of the light goods mentioned.

To such an extent has smuggling been carried on lately in secreting goods under their clothes that the department has appointed female examiners at various points along the line, whose duty it is to examine the person of every woman coming from Canada, and in this way many have been detected in introducing smuggled goods.

Interesting about the Salt Lake Region.

There is an abundance of iron coal, lead and silver among the Mormons. At Rush Valley and Brigham Canons there is lead enough to supply the world, and if the ore contains as much silver as the miners say it does, Nevada will very soon be eclipsed by Utah in the amount of silver which her mountains will furnish to the commerce of the world. The number and the extent, and also the appropriate richness of the lodes in Rush Valley, surprised the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, from whose correspondence we get this item. Several large and highly promising oil springs have been discovered near the South Pass and in the vicinity of Fort Bridger, but of course they lie East of Utah.

The same writer says: "Cotton is raised quite successfully in the Southern portion of Utah Territory, and there are factories for manufacturing it. One or two woolen factories are in operation. Brigham Young has also a paper mills a few miles from the city. The Mormons have shown their wisdom by devoting themselves to agriculture manufactures and trade, for the demand for food and goods from Idaho, Montana, and other surrounding Territories, has made them rich and independent."

There is an immense business done in Salt Lake City. The same writer continues thus: "Wm. Jennings, Esq., a leading Mormon merchant, told us that his freight bill alone this year will amount to $150,000, and that of Walker Brothers will not be less. The stocks of goods embrace a wide range; but in extent and value they would not fall much below many of the leading Chicago houses."

THE CONTEST IN KENTUCKY.—The canvass in Kentucky is growing exciting, and there is much doubt as yet, as to the result. Party lines are measurably obliterated over the life or death of slavery. The slaveryites, led by Senator POWELL, are making a hard fight. Speaking of the real object, a well informed correspondent says it is to secure compensation from Congress for the loss of the slaves emancipated under the the constitutional amendment. It is known that MR. LINCOLN, three years since, favored an appropriation of thirty millions to Kentucky for this purpose, and some of the "conservative" party as they style themselves, declare that ANDREW JOHNSON will recommend it. So a pressure is attempted to be made upon the next Congress, and to do this, the state is being plunged into a semi-revolution, and the bandages torn from all the wounds that were bound up in the late glorious successes of our armies. Thirty millions is a sum sufficient to secure abundant influences at home and abroad.

The Italian Ministry has rejected the conditions proposed by the Pope for the settlement of the question of the bishops. Signor Vegezzi had a private audience of the Pope, in order to take leave and his mission is considered to be at an end. He leaves Rome to-morrow. The interruption of the negotiations has been received with great satisfaction by the clerical party. During the negotiations, Count de Sartiges by order of his government, maintained a passive attitude. He will return to France on leave of absence.

that the federation scheme had been virtually abandoned, and since the close of our war there was also a disposition to let the fortifications remain as they were. In other words, the extension anticipated would not be made to any material extent, if at all.

General Intelligence.

The growing cotton crop in Alabama was estimated at 12,,00 bales, and in all the States at from 500,000 to 750,000 bales. With favorable weather, the total crop, it was thought, might reach 900,000 bales.

An oil company has been organized at Fort Dodge, Iowa. A large amount of stock has been subscribed and paid in, an engine purchased, a large tract of land leased, and boring will commence in a few days.

In consequence of the cholera having broken out in Egypt, the whole of the India, China and Australian mails were sent from the general post-office, on the 29th, in boxes instead of bags, to prevent infection from being carried out of Egypt by the mails passing through that country.

A good deal of difficulty is experienced in Philadelphia from the large number of counterfeit fractional currency notes in circulation. The fifty cent fractional notes are in such bad repute that many persons object to taking them at all. Arrests continue to be made of persons charged with passing the counterfeits.

Letters from the best authority in Canada say

A man named J. G. Tifft, of Ohio, a dealer in certified Government accounts, was found in a ravine on the outskirts of Charlestown, Kanawha County, Va., last week. He had been shot through the head, and robbed, it is supposed, of some $16,000 in money, but his gold watch and diamond pin had not been taken.

A new process of boiling the juice of the sugar cane has recently been introduced in the island of Antigua, West Indies, which does not convert the juice into separate articles, distinct in nature, such as sugar, molasses, and rum, but into a solid compound containing all thes articles in a single mass, from which, afterwards, the refiner extracts the various articles of commerce which it contains. The new process was discovered by an English chemist, and it is thought that it will work quite a revolution in sugar making every where.

In the suit some time pending at New York, to test the right of the Internal Revenue Assessors to tax brokers, or bankers acting as brokers, on sales of their own property, Judge Nelson, one of the ablest legal minds in the country, on Saturday decided against such right. In other words, against the Government and in favor of the brokers. The subject is of much importance to the parties interested. The question in dispute between the Banks and the Revenue Department may take the same course with a similar result.

A recent Mobile letter represents the residents as perfectly content with the mild rule that had been established, and an excellent feeling prevailed among all classes. The Pastoral letter of the Bishop had done much toward securing the consent of the people in accepting willingly the situation. It was said there was an evident and cordial disposition to bury all animosities and henceforth live in peace. The writer says "there is probably not a more loyal city in the South than Mobile."

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL AND YOUTHFUL COLOR.
BALDNESS PREVENTED.

London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London	No Dye.	Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.

It does not require any washing or preparation before or after it is used. It is a perfect Hair of the scalp by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organ necessary to supply coloring matter to the hair, and completely restores them to their original color, vigor and strength. It is entirely different from all other Hair Preparations, and is the only KNOWN RESTORER OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSER COMBINED.

PRICE, 75 cents per bottle, or $4 00 the half dozen. Sold by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by NEGLEY & CO., Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy20

RESISTANCE AT AN END.

Great news of brilliant achievements is arriving from every quarter. Heads that most furiously rebel against the laws of beauty, whether they be white, iron gray, sandy or glaring red, are every where

STRIKING THEIR COLORS,

And assuming the lovelliest brown or the most lustrous and perfect black, under the swift operation of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

Which transfigures them in a few moments. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applé by all Hair Dressers. Sold at PROF. FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, and near Fourth street. jy20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
5,000 pounds S. C. Hams;
3,000 do Sides.
For sale by STURGEON BROS.
jy12-3t

TOBACCO AT AUCTION.—WILL be sold on THURSDAY MORNING, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 53 Fifth street, a large assortment of Tobacco, Saddlery, Saddlers' Hardware, Spun Rope, Bagging, &c.
JY12 JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Auctioneer.

NEW HARNESS AT AUCTION.—WILL be sold on THURSDAY MORNING, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 53 Fifth street, will be sold ——sets new double and single Buggy Harness.
jy12 JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY MORNING, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold a quantity of Household Furniture, Mirrors, Wardrobes, Marble Standard Tables, Bedsteads, Office and Counter Desks, also two counters.
jy12 JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Auctioneer.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—WANTED—A SILENT PARTNER or a party who will invest the above in a perfectly safe business which will yield twenty-five per cent. net on the investment. Perfectly satisfactory references furnished. Address, J. H., care of Box 235, Pittsburgh Postoffice.
jy12-2t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of FRANK & ROSENBERGER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign for debts due said firm.
WILLIAM FRANK,
LOUIS ROSENBERGER.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1865. jy11-3t

A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE MONEY.

OIL REFINERY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, in complete running order, situated on Hare's Island, opposite Pittsburgh. To parties with a company with a small capital a rare bargain is offered. Apply to
D. R. SITTSEL,
jy12-1w No. 136 Water street, Pittsburgh.

PIT HOLE OIL LEASE.—A RARE CHANCE is now offered to parties desiring to invest in this celebrated Oil region. The territory is adjoining the famous United States Company's flowing well.
Shares, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
For particulars inquire at ALDERMAN BUTLER'S,
jy12-4t No. 126 Wylie street.

TO LET.
A FRAME HOUSE,
Of SIX ROOMS, in rear of Nos. 37 and 39 Ohio street. Inquire at
NO. 37 OHIO STREET.
jy12-1t Allegheny.

MASONIC HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12th.

BLYTHE MEMORIAL BENEFIT.
A HOST OF VOLUNTEER TALENT.
☞ Tickets at all Music and Art Stores. Doors open at 7 o'clock; entertainment commences at a quarter to 8 o'clock. jy12-1t

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers,
AND
Book Binders.
39 FIFTH STREET,
STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
EELL'S WRITING FLUID,
AND
EELL'S COPYING INK.
jy12

STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers,
WILKINS HALL.
The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at	$2 and under,	2 cents per share.
Do do	$2 and up to $25,	1 per cent.
Do do	$25 and up to $100,	25 cts. pr. share.
Do do	$100 and over,	¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

FOR SALE.
A handsome highly spirited BAY HORSE, who has been used only under the saddle, and is owned by an officer, who has no further use for him. Apply at
JACKSON'S STABLE.
jy10-3t Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA OIL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this company will be due and payable on or before
THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1865.
At the office of the Company, No. 109 Fourth street
jy10-td B. F. VANDEVORT, Treasurer.

PIG IRON.—HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Sole Agent for the sale of the Shawnee Iron Company's celebrated Foundry and Forge Irons,
"JOSEPHINE AND ISABELLA,"
Orders for the same are respectfully solicited.
S. M. WICKERSHAM,
jy1-1m 124 First street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR
BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk,
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
COLD ROLLED MOWER and REAPER BARS.
Warehouse and Office,
120 WATER, AND 158 FRONT.
Branch House,
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
jy8 Chicago, Ills.

PROFESSOR MORRIS'
AZUMEA,
THE
PREMIUM YEAST
OR
BAKING POWDER.
On page 173 of Parrish's Pharmacy, it is said of the essential ingredients that enter into the composition of the AZUMEA: "That many dyspeptics who cannot wholesome fresh light cakes when raised with Yeast, can eat them with impunity when raised in this way; and in view of the harmlessness of the ingredients, recommends their general use.
This excellent article, which has been in general use for many years, has justly obtained two first class diplomas, as the
Purest and Best Baking Powder Known
Sold by over 3,000 Grocers in Philadel'a.
RECIPES,
For making Bread, Biscuit, Rolls, Sweet Cakes, Dumplings, &c., &c., accompany each package.
Grocers supplied by
WM. A. M'CLURG,
63 WOOD STREET, Wholesale Agent for Pittsburgh. jy24-1m

EINSTEIN,
ROSENFELD
& Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 8, Broad St.,
NEW YORK.
We draw at sight, and at sixty days, on LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, and all other principal cities of Europe
Parties opening current accounts, may deposit and draw at their convenience, the same as with the CITY BANKS, and will be allowed interest on all balances over ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum. Orders for the purchase or sale of various lasnies of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, executed on Commission. my29-3m&tw

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET,
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Casting ngeneral.
IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
T. B. HAMMER, President, McKeesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.
DIRECTORS.
T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
fe24 J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I am the bona fide owner of Land Warrant, numbered eighty-four thousand nine hundred and four calling for one hundred and sixty acres of land, dated September 4, 1856, issued originally to Mary Douthett, widow of Robert Douthett, private in Captain Jordon's Company, Penna. Militia, in 1812, assigned by her to Dr. Robt. M. Tindle, of Pittsburgh, on 21st January, 1857, and by said Tindle before E. Wells, Justice of Jackson county, Virginia, and certified by James Greer, Clerk of the Court of Jackson county, Virginia, on the 1 June 1857 said Tindle duly and fairly parted with my right to the warrant in question, and that I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a reissue of the same. G. M. HOOK,
jy27-lawfw City of Pittsburgh.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—For sale, with immediate possession, a desirable RESIDENCE, in the town of Lewisburg, Pa. The House is well built of brick, two and a half stories high, containing eleven rooms, two furnaces heating the whole house; kitchen range with hot and cold water, bath-room, gas on all the flowers. The grounds consist of nearly an acre, laid out in tasteful manner, with Shrubbery, carefully selected Fruit and Shade Trees, and the best varieties of Grapevines, all in full bearing. There is a commodious Carriage House, with Stables for three horses, a Poultry Yard, Summer House, &c.
Lewisburg is beautifully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna. It has seven Churches, is the seat of Union county, and is noted for its healthfulness and educational advantages, containing a thoroughly endowed University, Academy and Female Seminary of high order. This residence is pleasantly situated at the foot of University Hill, on which stands the College, and on University avenue, directly opposite the President's mansion, and will prove a desirable home to any family wishing to combine the pleasures of a country life with good society and the best educational advantages. Address Prof. T. F. CURTIS,
jy7-lawfw Lewisburg, Union county, Pa.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital Stock and Assetts, $250,000
This company has been doing business for many years, and ranks among the safest in the country.
$600,000 have been disbursed by it for the benefit of its patrons, within the past eleven years.
With ample means to indemnify our patrons, we shall, after this date, issue Term or Perpetual Policies, on Brick Houses, in the city and country, at moderate rates of premium.
For insurance in the above reliable Company, apply to ROBERT D. THOMPSON, Agent,
Office, No. 55 Market street, adjoining N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers. jun2-3m-8taw

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors,
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage,
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted,
CHARLES MAGGI,
my2-1y-M,W&F Agent for the above, 113 Third st.

TOBACCO—40 DRUMS PETERSBURG Plug Tobacco, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
jy13 Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

BANKS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
(Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.)
Financial Agent of the United States,
AND
SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
Seven-Thirty Loan,
THE POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE,
AND
The Only Loan in the Market,
Convertible into
U. S. Five Twenty Six Per Cent
GOLD BEARING BONDS,
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS
ALLOWED TO BANKS AND BANKERS.
mh29-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK
OF
PITTSBURGH.
Capital paid in $1,000,000, with Privilege of $2,000,000.
Banking House Cor. First & Wood.
This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House,

INCOMES FOR 1864.

LIST OF INCOME TAX PAYERS,

THE AMOUNTS RETURNED.

EVERY BODY'S BALANCE SHEET.

Twenty-second Pennsylvania District

Division No. 1—First and Fourth Wards—Jos. B. Lawson, Assistant Assessor.

Arthurs James..$ 12
Albree Geo.....1,028
Adams Mrs. Jane..1,292
Albree Geo (As.)..1,452
Atkin A. W.....1,040
Ashen A. P.....1,044
Abrams Adolph..240
Anderson W J.....12,800
Anderson J F.....1,040
Anderson Robt..330
Axthelm E.....372
Anderson J M.....4,708
Andy John.....1,081
AnnleGilbert.....155
Blair James T.....305
Birkheimer R. B.....2,067
Bros. B. Lehman..1,887
Brown Geo.....200
Blake A. M.....523
Bailey Mrs M A..1,730
Brierston T J.....1,072
Brandt Lewis.....100
Brannen James..1,041
Bell Thomas D.....312
Boggs Wm R.....2,231
Bailey F G.....2,900
Brackmeyer H F.....203
Bryan S S.....3,255
Brunot Hilary.....1,208
Barclay J C.....1,985
Barr Charles.....140
Brooks A F.....1,000
Bierman Isaac.....1,835
Bierman Chas.....1,835
Bunton Wm.....2,137
Burke R W.....1,362
Beer Robert.....1,469
Bailey Geo.....147
Baermann Samuel..1,019
Bender J J.....373
Brown W B.....22,000
Bischnell D Agt..17,650
Bailey John H.....965
Bauer Henry.....1,297
Bailey Francis.....400
Burke Charles C.....5,622
Black John.....1,800
Becker John.....1,040
Benner James.....2,015
Birchfield C.....1,436
Bailey James M..10,825
Benny James Jr..2,670
Baker J G.....900
Beltzhoover.....9,070
Berghier J C Dr..1,200
Burton Wm.....100
Byrne Owen.....587
Brewer (Estate)..4,400
Bell D W & Mary
Bissell).....1,256
Bopp N B (Administrator of estate James B Bopp).....1,885
Bershger H
N.....730
Benigan H.....2,117
Bihn A J.....935
Bewitt Wm J.....625
Butchinson Mrs
E A.....2,100
Bauer John W.....250,000
Bope Jas.....28,051
Bihl Jake.....15,817
Bray E H.....950
Bish Mrs Lydia..900
Bish Dr Frank-
lin.....704
Israel C H.....1,424
Brvin Wm.....755
Jackson James..1,400
Jackson Robert..1,400
Jackson John..1,400
Jackson Wm.....1,400
Jackson John B..9,000
Jackson Mrs M
B.....408
James Mrs L..5,028
James B F.....35,100
Jacobs A.....1,020
Jamison Mrs A..1,040
Jamison Matthew..505
Jackson W J.....1,040
Jones F W.....2,900
Jenkins F C.....600
Johnston W F..4,200
Jarvis Wallace..1,040
Johnston Wm.....208
Jarvis Sam.....400
Buhlman J F.....325
Kirkpatrick J M..9,604
Keating Hugh..1,650
Killian W A.....456
Kerr J W.....1,500
Keyser Geo H..3,112
Kennedy W H.....200
Kennedy Jas.....1,788
Kean Jas W.....2,761
Kloe Jacob.....20,874
Kerr Alex.....1,040
Keep Matthew.....2,535
Kincaid Jas T.....3,380
Kane Henry.....1,040
Koehler John.....200
Keller John M.....365
Kress Geo.....104
Kent Reindall S.....58
Keating Mrs M.....303
Keating A F.....94
Kann C.....2,067
Kern Dr Wm.....1,985
Keys Samuel.....401
Lafferty Robt.....350
Leverich H.....1,200
Laing Henry.....946
Leonard Will.....975
Love Robt.....37
Lloyd Jas M.....2,876
Laverty FelIx.....500
Lebbee Wm.....278
Lebbee Henry.....392
Lippincott J C.....126
Logan James.....64
Mueller J A W.....787
Murry H W.....4,854
Morgan B W.....9,341
Murray Alex.....438
Morganson L.....45,422
Morganston Jos.....48,928
Minnemeyer L.....579
Mull F.....2,000
Mullen Patrick.....805
Muttland J M.....3,381
Malone Caroline.....300
Mahony Tim.....300
Metzgers Adolph.....974
Morton A W.....1,040
Murphy Thos.....227
Miller Jacob H.....1,295
Montooth Jas.....876
Mitchell Jno.....59
Mitchell Jno.....1,040
Mitchell Jno.....720
Murphy Thos.....227
Miller Jacob.....1,040
Mason H L.....1,082
Mehl J C.....620
Mellon Andrew.....1,040
Mellon T & J P.....4,160
Mellon R.....1,040
Miller R T.....100
Miller Hamilton.....1,040
Morgan Jas R.....1,040
Mellon Wm.....1,040
Mellon Thos.....1,040
Mellon A.....1,040
Mellon Jno H.....1,040
Mellon Jno.....12
Mellon Jacob.....94
Mertz F H.....1,999
Myers J.....850
Murdoch H J.....203
Mangan Henry.....1,218
Morgan S A.....2,400
Mateer William.....165
Mooney E H.....5,000
Musgrove Jno A.....900
McKay Bernard..1,250
McLaughlin F.....1,057
McKinley S H.....900
McMillen Jas.....1,228
McLain Jas.....15,357
McCandless J.....1,040
McCullough P.....916
McClelland T A.....4,087
McClelland J B.....621
McGinley M.....98
McAfee Patrick.....338
McMinn D.....1,040
McGee Wm.....1,040
McGarr James.....4,244
McDermott Jno.....1,200
McClure Rowen.....928
McCargo David.....1,067
McCance W K.....475
McDermott Edw.....1,040
McAllister D.....813
McCord John D..23,450
McCord Wm D..6,868
McClurg George.....907
McClure A.....118
McClure W D.....1,023
McClure W G.....200
McColl Jas.....15,847
McElroy Hugh.....800
McCullough Frank.....700
McCord W M.....1,780
McClurken S.....802
McKee Jas.....1,040
McKee James.....271
McKnight W M.....150
McKnight Jas.....2,104
McCurnicle P.....600
McKnight Jas.....4,458
McKnight Jas.....1,040
McKnight W K.....64,827
Nelson John.....900
Neeper W M.....522
Davidson Rev W
A.....1,162
Nave John.....1,023
O'Leary Wm.....275
O'Brien Joseph.....113
Oppenheimer B.....2,160
O'Connor James..41,174
Philpot P H.....1,477
Pershing I C.....2,434
Parker J H.....20,295
Penny Amanda
W.....90
Plummer Jos H..23,000
Porter John.....1,651
Paxton W.....2,739
Poor William.....573
Patterson Jos.....300
Phillips H H.....831
Patterson, W.....1,643
Putnam J R.....900
Park Geo.....150
Peet Robert.....76
Patterson Sam'l.....100
Pierson Jas.....1,040
Purdy John M.....150
Quay J A.....600
Rankin J H.....1,900
Richardson W P
Rankin Jos P.....239
Reed Wm.....1,040
Reynolds J H.....2,000
Reineman L.....11,805
Reid W J Rev.....505
Reed Jas.....2,200
Rodgers Geo.....76
Ebbert L.....198
Epping Wm.....3,079
Erwin A M.....326
Edgar W M.....1,705
Effick Frank.....800
Eagle Jno.....1,040
Eagle Jno H.....1,040
Eagle Jno P.....1,040
Eagle Jno A.....1,040
Eagle Jno.....1,040
Eagle Jno.....1,040
Eagle Jno

Lex Sebastian	36	Jay Chr	180
Lindsay Johnston	8,029	Zeigler Con	558
Lee Robert	131	Zimmerman Lucas	16
Littell Daniel	360	Zahringer H	400
Lantz John	200		
Naylor M	20	Total amount of tax for Div. No. 3...	$28,480 07
Normerie J S	72		

Sub-Division No. 9—Scott, South Fayette, Upper St. Clair and Jefferson Township, and West Elizabeth Borough—W. S. McClure, Assistant Assessor.

Abrielet August	100	Larimer A S	200
Alexander Jno	281	Laidlaw J McC	200
Andrews W R	416	Lutz Martin	500
Abricht Charles	400	Lynch W H	200
Abricht Christn	200	Large Thomas	100
Brown Chas	484	Lacy Robert	6,040
Boyd Wm E	772	McCormick Geo	157
Blackburn R M	2,000	McKeown Alfred	170
Berry O P	1,070	Mortullogh J S	340
Boyer John	500	McConnell Chas	142
Beyer Peter	434	McConnell Jas	200
Brelina George	400	McElroy J M	1,200
Borland John	188	McCune Joseph	441
Bowman Wm	117	McKown John	454
Boyce John	412	McKown S, Jr	278
Buckhantz Casper	182	McCormick Mary	134
Brown Richard	152	McMillen Wm	300
Boyd Robert	2,441	McCabe David	21
Boyle Robert H	723	McFadden Wm	100
Brown M B	2,076	Middlesworth J	70
Clark Randolph	582	Morgan James	380
Caldwell Wm	111	Morrow Hugh	492
Cook M Moses	112	Munk Peter	100
Curry F D	117	Mahiney James	310
Cavin Wm	147	Miller Oliver L	501
Caster Sampson	477	Meadville L	40
Craft Nathan H	300	Mitral John H	142
Clatty John H	457	Marshall George	150
Collins Saml	151	Miller John B	520
Cisco Peter	319	Miller Joseph	522
Carlisle James	74	Maple Jacob	500
Campbell James	102	Montgomeries	2216
Cooper Simeon	102	Mahaffey Wm	441
Campbell Jos	102	Moss Richard	391
Campbell Thos	236	Morrow Thomas	275
Cook Jno	1,200	Miller Jno	500
Cook J W	2,077	Marshall J L	5,915
Davis Daniel	800	Nesbitt James	200
Dunlop John	228	Nesbitt J	788
Davis David	264	Nolan A M	200
Douglas Thos	315	O'Neill John	13,640
Dickson Robt	1,000	O'Neill W	5,842
Dickson Wm	1,765	O'Neill J W	8,802
Donaldson D D	210	O'Neill James	1,970
Dinsmore Robt	251	Oliver J H	1,200
Davis Enoch	580	Olenhauser Fred	83
Doyle James	169	Olenhauser Fred	83
Espey John	380	Patterson Wm	420
Espey James	61	Phillips John	442
Espey Wm	1,800	Prey Frank	457
Ewing Wm	423	Phillips Joseph	187
Ewing David	100	Phillips Jno	187
Fife Nathaniel	277	Phillips John	251
Fryer Samuel	145	Potter Henry	316
Fryer Wm	500	Parkinson J M	1,000
Fulton Wm A	273	Parkinson Wm A	514
Fife Wm	732	Payne Jas Sr	491
Fife Thomas	432	Payne Jas Jr	460
Foster Walter	180	Payne Joseph	1,192
Fawcett A	330	Reed Walker	160
Falkenhagen L	240	Richardson Jno	125
Fife S R	200	Rowley Daniel	200
Foster A D	24	Rowley Francis	277
Fetterman S P	775	Ralph John	245
Gilmlim John	1,240	Rhodes Wm	200
Gamble Thos	438	Riggs David	71
Gladden Thos	519	Redhair John	197
Gilmore W J	210	Rowley Jno	200
Guthrie Robt	199	Smith Adam	225
Giffen William	657	Sutton John	175
Guthrie James	180	Shane Andrew	165
Gleim Samuel	48	Shisler Levi	500
Gerhold Wm	200	Stolze Wilhelm	703
Gregg Joseph	200	Sproul Hugh	141
Gilmore Benj	400	Shaffer Wm	102
Hill David	684	Simpson A G	179
Harriott W A	335	Simpson A T	118
Higbee James	112	Simpson Jno	941
Hustler E	594	Simmons Philip	624
Hull Jno D	200	Simmons Sarah	416
Hostings E	200	Simmons Peter	463
Hopper Robt	441	Sickman Geo	108
Higbee David	236	Silfey Sampson	761
Hanna John	1,000	Stevens Thomas	500
Hanna M A	182	Sterling W J	1,102
Hickman John	1,008	Smith Jno	700
Hickman J	1,279	Stewart Wm	205
Hickman S	1,000	Shisler John	240
Hope Christ	80	Torrence Jem	288
Higbee J P	667	Todoff John	567
Heinlie R Frank	201	Thomas Daniels	40
Ison Enoch	110	Thompson Robt	179
Jones Elias	316	Ulmer Gotlieb	115
Jones George	12,139	Vanorsdal A	178
Jarrett G G	120	Williams Thos	635
Johnston Jas	848	Wadworth H	186
Jordon Jacob	200	Woods Joseph	61
Jordon John	336	Wilson Wm Jr	290
Jordon Sam A	478	Wilson Wm Jr	114
Jamison S	525	Wilson James	196
Johnston Robt	478	Wilson Saml	870
Jemphrey H G	143	Wilson Saml	340
Jackson John	500	Wilson Saml	799
Kelso Benjamin	405	Wylie J	1,200
Kennedy George	750	Walker David	579
King Isaac	155	Wallace Wm	380
King Isaac	256	Wallace Thos	654
Kiddoo W J	228	Wilson Jas K	650
King W H	463	Wrenshall M A	1,287
Lesnett Robert	163	Walton Wm	112
Large Isaac, Sr	747	White Jacob	111
Lesnett Wilson	500	Williams Robt S	100
Lea Robert	200		
Lea Wm B	500	Total amount of tax	$9,612 55
Linhart Jacob	224		

Sub-division No. 10—Findley, Moon, Crescent, Robinson, Neville and North Fayette Townships—Capt. John Young, Assistant Assessor.

Adams Wm	1,000	McMinn George	380
Armor W J	1,094	Nesmor John	100
Adams Hugh M	288	McMichael Wm	133
Ackleson John	25	Miller Vincent	657
Acklesan Samuel	68	Moyer H L	200
Anderson W B	520	Moyer James	873
Beer Peter	140	McDaniel John	140
Aken Jonathan	219	Myer A	400
Acklesan James	10	McFarland Joseph	181
Andrews Wm	141	McVey R A	2,000
Anderson J C	250	McNail James H	2,932
Allen Wm	200	Marks L Rev	113
Allison A M	979	Marks L Rev	113
Ateer Henry	200	McLarron Joseph	55
Breiner Henry	400	McClintock Joseph	15
Bell Robert	694	McLaren Robert	895
Byre M W	600	McLaren Wm	895
Byers J D	500	McAdams Alex	918
Byers J R	168	McCandless Philip	783
Burns A M	500	McCandless Philip	783
Burns Thomas	545	McCartney Robert	1,000
Biggerstaff Robert	600	McClinton Nath	314
Biggerstaff Jos	25	McClinton Nath	314
Bogs John C	320	McCabe James R	100
Bingham Isben	275	McCabe Wm	100
Barker Nevin	350	McCormack James	500
Brown Robert	97	McCullough Adam	150
Burr A T	597	McCabe W R	60
Bender Lerock	68	McCallister David	972
Burns S	600	McCormack Benjamin	972
Byers A H	37	McCurdy Joseph	311
Brick A	53	McClelland Joseph	771
Bryson S C Rev	200	McFarland Alex	1,478
Bell Wm	200	McFarland Alex	1,478
Bryan James	122	McGregor Matthew	144
Beck Michael	179	McGregor S E	70
Brandon S C	780	McMillen Ebenezer	262
Bell Abram	73	McMichael J W	128
Bell J K	73	McMillen George	1,000
Bennett John	400	McFarland W C	1,479
Burns O T	250	McCoy S A	209
Bell J W	500	McCoy Samuel	229
Beck B	200	Myers Hugh	177
Bain John	319	Mitchell Jno	250
Biggerstaff John	821	Mitchell S R	500
Bruce Geo H	500	McMillen D B	242
Curry Robert	100	McMichael John	1,272
Culbage J R	335	McDonald J	200
Cowan Henry	94	McCoy Timothy	141
Clover Martin, Jr	700	Mullen Richard	101
Clark James Jr	1,947	McCoy Alexander	912
Clark Wm	1,000	McKelvey Saml	84
Crawford Robert	83	McKindley J A	324
Crawford James	100	McMurray John	60
Conroy Mark	68	McKindley Jas	212
Creighton Wm	81	Martin John	375
Cornelius David	500	McNamee James	75
Crehan Wm	100	McCartney John	21
Cook John K	100	McCabe Wm	197
Clover A P	80	McKee Andrew	110
Clover D K	400	Nickel John	200
Cox John	156	Nichol James	600
Cooper John M	118	Nolte Nicholas	962
Chiderton W C	500	Neely James	283
Campbell Jos T	250	Neely Samuel	800
Cavitt Wm	200	Neely Nathaniel	307
Cole Geo	250	Neely Jonathan	155
Crehan Peter	2,800	Nesbitt W K	426
Campbell Alex	247	Nesbitt W E	373
Caughey Jas	400	Oliver S James	217
Caldwell Wm	94	Oustott Saml	388
Cowan John M	112	Portius Nicholas	1,059
Craig Jno N	208	Porter N	2,762
Coffey Thos F	200	Porter J H	4,000
Jennings S C D D	962	Porter Ezra	4,350
Johnston Henry	500	Porter Ezra	9,251
Justice Wm	1,000	Potter Robt	200
Jordan Jacob	194	Potter Adam, Jr	360
Jordan Rankin Geo	400	Phillips Jno S	200
Koffler Michael	900	Partridge Joseph	820
Kennedy Samuel	450	Purdy Thos	1,220
Kendal R B	150	Pepp John	107
Kelso James R	150	Perrie Philip	677
Knopf Julius	200	Porter Robt	1,000
Kelsing Christopher	200	Porrence J W	64
Kraut Samuel	200	Pawford Thomas	925
Kerr R T	200	Verner J R	1,000
Lea James	161	Vankirk Stephen	428
Lea Jacob	1,000	Wynn J Y	400
Lea James	33	Wells Matthew	210
Little John	200	Walker Joseph	2,000

Leonard Michael	168	Walker Joseph	379
Leech Henry	200	Walker Jos ex'r	483
Lehmann Andrew	216	Whitmore Jacob	506
McIlwain Wm	60	Wilson Thomas	648
McFadden J A	87	Wilkinson S R	70
McMillan John, Exr	672	Watson Thomas F	656
McFadden John	781	Watson John	663
McBride Isaac	90	Wells Samuel	200
McBride Alex	992	White Bennett	367
Moore John	14	Watt Wm	100
McKee Alex	200	Wilson Robert	422
Meaner S S	423	Whitmore John	124
McCarnes K Hugh	60	Wright Charles	500
McWhither Wm	25	Wasmuth Wm	154
McBride Saml	291	Williams Thos	99
McBride Saml	291	Wilson W T	315
McCabe M H	400	Walker Jas G	244
Millison W T	200	Wilson W T	200
McCartney Lewis	400	Wilson John MD	640
McGregor Nathan	49	Wilson John P	457
McGregor Matthew	65	Walker D W	1,220
McClester John L	157	McGreary Daniel L	46
McGreary Daniel L	46	McBurnig G W	100
McBurnig G W	100	Walker Gabriel	200
McKelvy Henry	56	Walker Josiah	158
McKelvy Henry	17	Walker Josiah	158
Mowbray Frank	50	Walker Ewing	341
Musgrave Joseph	298	Walker Ezekiel	158
McBride Robt	19	Walker Isaac Jr	872
McCune Joseph	441	Walker George	177
McKown John	454	Walker George	1,000
McClenahan Thos	492	Walker George	177
McKown S, Jr	278	Walker George	177
McCormick Mary	134	Wallace Joseph	599
McMillen Wm	300	Young John Jr	261
McCabe David	21	Young W H	200
McFadden Wm	100	Young A W	341
McFadden John A	80	Young Joseph	200
Morrow Alex	166	Young Matthew	100
McKee David	203		
Means Benj H	200	Total amt'nt of tax,	$10,603 45
Mayfield	900		
Morrison George	85		

Sub-Division No. 14, Including West Pittsburgh, Monongahela Borough, Temperanceville, Union Township and Chartiers Township—H. J. Robinson, Assistant Assessor.

Awl John L	2,826	Link Henry	42
Alexander James	277	Lobman John	112
Allen John	72	Lobman Peter	619
Auth John	756	Lawen George	478
Anderson Wm	84	Lowry John	124
Auth Conrad	773	Lemon Jos	592
Adams Robert	1,230	Lawson Jos B	1,114
Allen Jas	210	Marshall H	600
Allen Jos	3,803	Marshall R H	84,023
Agnew Joseph	48	Marshall George	428
Anas Adati	174	Manas Adati	21
Anderson Wm	200	Morgan Richard	342
Bell John	3,851	Mahaffy P	414
Bankert Wm	1,060	Miller Henry B	200
Brandel Wm	200	Mitchell Patrick	1,000
Bailey Lawrence	111	Matthias Chas	42
Brown David	344	Morgan David J	322
Bowden John	517	Mahaffey John	1,200
Boulson Chas	845	Mabey John	318
Bosh Edward	200	Mitchell Jno	212
Bebick Benj	780	Marshall George	2,376
Baker Wm	621	Marshall Wm	234
Brinkman John A	1,000	Mowrange John	608
Bentz John	576	Morange J K	18,120
Bowers Samuel	208	Miller P D	191
Bell Silas	200	Miller John	300
Boughlitner N	203	Macon H D	200
Bebick Wm	124	Mitchell Wm	3,193
Bevens Enoch	284	Meine Michael	333
Brislon John	382	Mccarty Francis	624
Bowers Alex	200	Mullen John	61
Bowers Wm	212	McDonnald Michael	66
Brubaker Frederick	243	McMinn Hugh	72
Bryant Samuel H	45	McBride James	40
Barnes Llewelyn	71	McBride P	58
Bumgardner Geo	3,000	McFarland Dennis	647
Bell Daniel	67	McKnight James	443
Brandon Edward	1,000	McLaughlin Thos	1,000
Bell Jas	433	McLaughlin Thos	433
Barnes Wm	2,000	McGonnigle James	50
Bates Judah	500	Nicholas Wm	1,000
Camp John	688	Norcross George	740
Crouse Belmore	40	Noble James	610
Cowell Henry	247	Negri Mosby	41
Caskey John	187	Nelson John	302
Cowell Wm	15	Newman John	105
Carson Thos	200	Obey James	887
Confort John	64	Ousman John	120
Cochran Samuel	119	Pollock Saml	1,000
Chilcott Wm	200	Pollock John	400
Cunningham Thos	319	Ross S P	1,900
Colvin James	6,421	Robinson Henry	1,000
Critchlow James	251	Robinson C C Capt	1,870
Cox Wm	200	Robinson Jos	816
Deebold Lewis	169	Richardson Wm J	1,000
Dean John	259	Richards John	69
Dunkley Gottlieb	42	Richards John D	227
Dunkley John	417	Roth Theo	881
Dalton Daniel	96	Rowley Felix	1,000
Dolington Jos, jr	470	Redmeyer Leonard	221
Dolington Jos, sr	1,000	Redmeyer Jacob	200
Dorington Jos, sr	1,063	Ramsey Mrs Mary	206
Dyer John	69	Reed Van A, Esq	500
Dunlap Thos	1,000	Reed Wm	1,000
Dunlap Saml	112	Reese Reuben	241
Duff Samuel	180	Robert Hugh	500
Edmundson J W	62	Reuben Alexander	370
Edmundson A C	84	Robertson Thos, Jr	579
Edmundson Philip	70	Penney John	7,000
Ewing Daniel	200	Patterson Thomas	992
Edmundson Hiram	89	Penney J S	1,842
Evans Oliver	315	Pollard Daniel	8,592
Elchle George	16	Patterson Frank	505
Ellot James	65	Rine Archibald	28
Edmundson Lewi	2,140	Rutherford John	1,291
Elder A H	29	Reynolds Thomas	551
Fife Andrew	362	Reed H A	289
Frantz H L	106	Robinson James	80
Finton James	119	Routh John	310
Finney Wm	868	Rupert Ann	141
Frantz George	114	Rodebach Daniel	112
Fry Urias	125	Rowland John	1,977
Fawcett Theodore	125	Rowland John	200
Forsyth Adam	1,433	Ranklin R W	413
Finley Robert	97	Rivers Gareth	388
Fisher Peter	144	Rannulfinger M	388
Flanagan James	235	Rotroff Henry	28
Fields Samuel	60	Robert G S	10,187
Foster William	972	Roberts S S	373
Fulton Humphreys	200	Ray W H	800
Forsyth John	156	Rubin S	200
Fellows William	43	Ryan J F	228
Fawcett Theodore	125	Rowland John	1,977
Friedofer John	1,200	Rankin Alex	288
Furgus William	516	Rhodes Oliver	159
Furgus Wm	24	Rankin J	184
Fustin Joseph	198	Speer Jacob	289
Furgus Thomas	1,641	Sutherland Jas H	1,000
Furgus Thomas	4,000	Scott Samuel	464
Fulton E M	2,150	Scott Jno	1,000
Fulton E M	2,150	Scott Joseph	162
Farrow Thomas	3,000	Scott James	99
Gillingham Wm	83	Scott Jno	1,000
Gillingham Preston	600	Snyder Robert	400
Gundy George	163	Scott John V	944
Gundy Jno	1,000	Shriver Jacob	193
Gumbert John	4,666	Snedden Richard	165
Gregg James	40	Sproul Charles	1,000
Graham J F	93	Stoles Andrew	188
Gamble J H	218	Shaw Mrs S	427
Gamble S H	1,000	Shaw Henry	47
German Robert	720	Sutton Wm	49
Gamble Wm	1,000	Sutton Peter	121
Gillespie Joseph	200	Straw Samuel	100
Giles Andrew	124	Shafa Frederick	994
Giles George	81	Stein Jacob	200
Gephart Peter	61	Sehrt Wm	64
Griffith Joseph	71	Serlen John	584
Gery G W	660	Sutton Wm	49
Goodballer Henry	116	Seybold Christian	65
Gardner W J	1,224	Sutton Isaac	92
German Patrick	70	Stephens Wm	111
Gallatin John	325	Smith John	321
Gardner Thomas	22	Shrader Thomas	22
Guffey John	303	Shrader W, Jr	178
Giles Robert	200	Shrader Wm	178
Gray George	313	Sollinger Daniel	100
Guice John	236	Stoner Henry	349
Gibson Samuel	200	Stoner Henry	248
Gibson Wm	1,000	Simpson Mrs C	183
Hamer Wm	49	Stewart J S	5,911
Hamer Francis	570	Shaw Wm	4,966
Hoy Wm	1,000	Shaw W A	787
Heinkeholder John	561	Shaw Joseph	47
Henderson Andrew	73	Sill John	4
Howells Wm	25	Shaw David	487
Hutchinson Jno	1,000	Shaw Alexander	1,000
Heath Hezekiah	92	Sarver Thos	1,324
Hall Samuel	1,000	Sarver Jacob McK	200
Hart William	14	Smith Florin	42
Howell James	244	St Clair H B	2,825
Hartzell Samuel	1,000	Shaffer Jacob	1,000
Hoey John	91	Stevenson J F	2,995
Hadesty Thomas	200	Shaffer Wm	277
Heath George	200	Smith George	200
Harvey Robert	200	Tyson Thomas	108
Hamilton Wm	247	Thornhill M	1,000
Hammitt J H	1,000	Thomas Jonathan	241
Harrison W E	173	Taylor Joseph	200
Hamilton Joseph	1,000	Thompson Wm	1,000
Haben John	800	Thomas George	200
Hoffman Jacob	1,000	Tarr Jacob	1,000
Hoffman George	367	Trich David	423
Harrison James	1,000	Trich John	63
Hadders Christ	20	Tanner Geo P	400
Hilands George	1,000	Tarr George	50
Hilands George	50	Tarr George P	50
Hoffman Samuel	199	Upshur Eliza	70
Hannah Wm	1,000	Vankirk Samuel	148
Heath Henry	212	Vanhorn A	400
Hamilton Wm	1,000	Vanhorn Samuel	1,000
Hammer T B	4,100	Vankirk S J R	1,355
Hayden Zorah	967	Ventrie Michael	104
Hamilton Phillip	200	Vanhorn Peter	1,000
Henderson Ebenezer	567	Wallace Alexan er	147
Henderson Matthew	1,000	Wallace Alexander	1,000
Hindman Samuel	156	Wilkemen Joseph	40
Harrison Richey	172	West Isaac	92
Hall Alexander	1,000	Wallace John	1,000
Hall Alexander	1,000	Watson William	73
Hall John	1,000	Watson Wm P	1,000
Hanby Lewis	416	White Michael	216
Harrison Wm E	2,045	Wilson James	223
Hamilton Isaac	2,218	Wilson Wm Jun	1,000
Hutton Jas R	21	Weiser Samuel	177
Howell John	1,000	Wertenbach John	144
Irwin Isaac	192	Wirth Lawrence	1,000
Irwin James	456	Woods Joseph	63
Irwin Samuel	1,000	Wilson Charles	1,000
Jenkins Geo	1,045	Whitehan Hamilton	400
Jacobs Frederick	259	Wallace Wm	1,000
Jones Thos	12,231	Warren David	317
Johnston John M	15	Wall Brishin	202
Jacobs Victor	1,037	Wallace Wm	1,150
Jo Lange, Jno	2,673	Weddle G W	166
Jo Lange, Jno	2,673	Weddle G W	1,000
Jones Frank	18	Wallace Wm	432
Jones Thomas	146	Wallace Wm	60
Jo Mullen J F	461	Wallace Wm S	100
Jo Mullen W S	100	Wallace Wm Wm	200
Jo Donald David	23	Wood E A	200
Jo Mullough Jethro	87	Williamson Wm	200
Jo Mullough John	87	Wilson Wm	1,000
Jo Town Jas	223	Wilson Jas	1,000
Jo Town Thomas	223	Wilson Jas	1,000
Jones Wm	1,000	Wilson Jas	1,000
Jones Wm	1,000	Wilson Jas	1,000
Jones Wm	1,000